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THE REFORM CAMPAIGN.

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BALTIMORE.

ONLY A FEW DELEGATES ARRIVED YET—SIGNIFICANCE OF ALABAMA'S VOTE—PERPLEXITY OF THE OREGON DELEGATES—SPECULA-ONS CONCERNING THE ACTION OF THE CONVENTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE] BALTIMORE, July 5 .- A few experienced politicians, whose faces have been familiar at State and National Democratic Conventions for 20 years, and who best know the advantage of being early on the ground, and a handful of uninstructed delegates who are carefully looking over the field and consulting in regard to their States among themselves and with their friends their States among themselves and with their Irichae from distant States, making perhaps 50 persons in all, comprise the entire advance guard of the National Demo-eratic Convention now in the city. Half a dozen mem-bers of the Alabama delegation, headed by the Hon Peter M. Dox, Member of Congress, and Gen. Withers editor of The Mobile Tribune, came on the morning train from the South, and have been all day canvassing in little knots of twos and threes, with an equal number of delegates from Georgia, Ohio, and North Carolina, who were already established in their quarters. That the Alabama delegation, the first to be called in order, shall cast a solid vote for the Cincinnati ticket is considerod of considerable importance by the friends of the movement, and the arrival of Dox and Withers, representatives of the extreme Union and Secession wings of the Democratic party in Alabama during the war, was, therefore, the first interesting event preceding the Both of these men are enthusiastically in favor of the regular nomination of Greeley and Brown, and the adoption of the Cincinnati platform without modification, as the platform of the Democracy. They believe, also, that there will be no division of opinion when the other delegates from their State arrive. Judge Dox, in a speech before the Alabama State Convention, earnestly advocating the support of Greeley and Brown, related the fact that he was one of 29 Democratic Congressmen who, after the Cincinnati Convention, signed a paper advising the support of none but undoubted Democrats, and a few days after saw so many rood rea sons for changing their opinion, that they could not sleep of nights until the paper was destroyed. He says that the conversion of the few in his State who were at first inclined to Bourbonism has been as sudden as his own. The delegates from Georgia are as yet very cautious in their expressions of opinion. They were not, it may be remembered, given any in-structions as to the candidate they shall vote for, though the majority of the delegation is believed to be in favor of the Cincinnati platform and ticket. It is not believed that there will be any division among the Georgians in

One lone delegate from Maine, Joseph Madigan, Col. Isaac Eaten of Kansas, the Hon. John Thompson of Ohio, member of the National Committee, two gentle men from Wisconsin, and one from each of the States of lilinois, Tennessee, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Iowa, with those mentioned above, and a score more comprise about all the delegates who have arrived up to this evening. A great many have telegraphed that they will be here to-morrow and on Sunday.

Senator Kelley of Oregon, who has remained in Wash ington since the adjournment of Congress, was in town a few hours to-day, looking for the representa-tives of the Pacific Const, none of whom had, however, arrived. The Oregon delegation is in rather an unpleasant situation. They were elected in March, before the National Democratic Convention was called, and before the Liberal movement had taken definite shape. The State Convention instructed them to vote for a Democrat. Senator Kelly thinks it more than probable that had the Convention been held later it would have indorsed Greeley and Brown, and, as a member of the delegation, seems somewhat at a loss in regard to the proper course to pursue.

The most important question to come before the Convention on which there is likely to be any serious division of opinion will be as to what forms the action of the Convention toward the Cincinnati ticket shall take. It is urged by some that the Democracy should give Mr. Greeley a regular nomination, thus making him the canselate of the Democratic party, as he already is of the Liberal Republican party. This, it is urged, will keep the party organization intact, and bring to the support of the ticket its entire strength. This plan seems to be favored by the majority of the delegates now here, though there are not enough of them to enable me to judge of the temper of the Convention. The other two plans are to indorse the Cincinnati iticket, which would be equivalent to a nomination, and the passive policy, which has not been advocated among those with whom I have talked. What to do about a platform will also be a question calling forth considerable discussion A Southern delegate remarked this afternoon that the Cincinnati platform and Mr. Greeley's letter of acceptance was platform enough for him, and that from present indications this is likely to be the judgment of jority of the Convention. The resident Democratic Ex-centive Committee is holding frequent meetings, and rapidly pushing forward the arrangements for the Con-

Little has been said to-day about the organization of the Convention. So far as any preference has been expressed the desire seems to be very general that th permanent Chairman shall be a man from the North-West. Ex-Senator Doolittle's name has been casually men tioned for the honor as well as that of Gen. Shields and several others. The temporary chairmanship is likely to be given to the South, and the only name I have thus far heard mentioned in this connection is that of Thomas Jefferson Randolph of Virginia. This gentleman is grandson of Thomas Jefferson, more than 70 years age, of commanding presence, and earlier life was active in public affairs. The Southern delegates now here express an earnest desire to have a general reorganization of the National Con mittee. It is impossible to tell to what extent this reorganization will be carried; but there is no doubt that a change will be made in the chairmanship. Augustu Schell or Samuel J. Tilden is mentioned as a suitable person to succeed Mr. Belmont as New-York's repre sentative upon the Committee and as its Chairman Leading members of the Ohio delegation who arrived this evening say that a careful canvass shows that the vote of that State will be cast solidly for Greeley in the

The National Executive Committee met informally to night, and, after some pleasant discussion, adjourned to meet at Barnum's at 12 m. on Saturday. Delegates from the Mississippi valley, New-England, Ohio, and the South were present, all glowing with enthusiasm over Mr. Greeley's prospects. The Convention promises to be very impressive in character and intellectual force. Descendants of Washington, Jefferson, and Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and other Revolutionary families will be among the delegates. The badge adopted for the men bers will be a monogram of U. D. C. surmounted by dove bearing an olive branch. At midnight, to-night, a large force is engaged in decorating Ford's Grand Opera se. It will present on its front quotations from Washington, Jefferson, Carroll, Jackson, and McMahon. A number of splendid portraits including John Eager Howard, the hero of Cowpens, and Henry Clay, will adorn the building.

TALKS ON THE CARS-CONGRESSMAN BECK ON THE SITUATION IN KENTUCKY-HOW SEN-ATOR PAFTERSON WAS DEFEATED IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE-PROSPECTS IN THAT STATE AND

IPROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. BALTIMORE, July 5 .- The train on which I came from New-York, last evening, brought over a goodly company of Democratic politicians and members of Congress, most of whom, however, went on to Washington, to look after such business as they were obliged to neglect during the busy days at the close of the late on, or could not attend to on account of the sudden flight of the Administration on the morning after adjournment. The most prominent Democrat from the South whom I met was Congressman Beck of As the election in his State takes place early next month, it would naturally be supposed that considerable interest would have been awakened in the canvass by this time. But Mr. Beck reports very little excitement. The State, he says, will roll up its customary 40,000 Democratic majority, and every Democrat in the State is enthusiastically for Greeley. "I would'nt believe it if I did not see it," he eaid, "but it is highly satisfactory to us original Greeley ben." And here let me say that one of the most strikin; ance among its members of original Greeley

cinnati who at once accepted the Cincinnati ticket, and was not afraid to speak in its favor among his fellow Congressmen. But I meet a great nany other Democratic Representatives who, all through May last, could not be induced to commit themselves, and whose timid course did much to encourage the handful of discontented Free Traders to organize a bolt, and yet who would now feel almost insulted if you were to doubt that they were "original Greeley men." I doubt if, after the Convention is over next week, it will be possible to flud a dozen prominent Democratic politicians who will not claim to have been in favor of the nomination of Greeley and Brown at Baltimore. The active opposition which Mr. Voorhees made a month ago will not, I hear, prevent his equally active support of the ticket after its indorsement here, and there only be left in the opposition outside of the Grant party, a few fire-eaters in the South represented by Alex. H. Stevens and Robert Toombs, whose support could only weaken the Liberal cause. "The people of the South," said Mr. Beck, as I turned to leave him, believe that Greeley and Brown will surely be elected, and if they are, they will owe less to the politicians than any President and Vice-President we have had for years. The politicians have been completely sold out ever since this canvass began; the people are running the machine. One thing more. Grant's friends have undertaken to laugh Mr. Greeley out of the field; they could n't be engaged in business more dangerous to their own candidate. The same thing was tried in the Harrison campaign-you know what the result was." I also met, on the train last evening, an influential

New-Hampshire man, who is commonly reputed to be a supporter of Grant. He told me that matters are very unsettled in his State. Very great dissatisfaction is manifested among Republicans at the defeat of Senator Patterson, and particularly at the way in which that defeat was accomplished. A very great majority of the the return of Mr. Patterson for another term, and elected members of the Legislature who, they expected, would vote for him. But Mr. N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms of the U. S. House of Representatives; ex-Commis sioner Rollins, William E. Chandler, Secretary of the Grant Republican National Committee. and others from Washington, united in a fight against him, which became so bitter and caused so much excitement that the Republicans in caucus were afraid to elect either, fearing that the friends of the other would belt. The most of the work against Patterson was done or directed by Ordway in the way of whose personal ambition Mr. Patterson's committee had stood, acting, without doubt, in the interest of the people of the District of Columbia. The most absurd stories were cir culated accusing the Senator of being a member the Dis trict of Columbia "Ring," and getting rich in "Ring speculations. Then it was said that he had opposed equal rights in the public schools of Washington, and in the Medical Society; that he had denied the right of suffrage to the colored people of the District of Columbia, &c., &c., all of which was, of course, false, "But," said the gen "their efforts would have all been in cain, had they not used money to buy up members. And that is what disgusts our people. The result is that hundreds of the best men in New-Hampshire have not decided how they will vote. Whichever party gets the vote of the Republicans who have not yet made up their minds, will carry the State. Senator Patterson could make the State sure for Greeley with very little effort. I don't know what he'll do; he has been true to the Ad ministration until now, so far as his cons allow him to be, and he refused to be elected by the help of Democratic votes in the Legislature, though he might have had them; but many of his friends look upon his defeat as due, in a greater or less degree, to the Admin istration, and in some places are already organizing anti-Grant clubs. Unless the Senator uses his influence to stop this movement, it will not be long before enough of the best Republicans of New-Hamp shire will be committed to the Liberal cause to put the result in that State beyond doubt."

"Gen. Grant's friends say that there are no Greele; Republicans in New-England except a few disappointed office-seekers and political soreheads," I remarked.
"That is not true," he replied. "I can only speak positively for New-Hampshire; but there are among our people a great many who would like to see more intelligence at the White House; they would like to have a President who could comprehend the great questions of the day and deal with them understandingly; they would like to see more statesmanship at the Executive Mansion and less of the military. I never have seen anything to make me believe that Gen. Grant is dishonest, but it cannot be successfully denied that corrupt men have been able to use him. Take, for instance, the Santo Domingo business. I knew a year before Gen. Babcock first went down New-York had been purel ands and mining privileges in the island, and were attempting to work up public opinion in favor of annexation by the publication of a book and by articles in the newspapers. Then they approached Gen. Porter, and finally convinced the President that annexation would reflect great credit upon his Administration. Having once made up his mind, it was like turning a river to lissuade him. I have reason to believe that Senator Patterson knew all about this matter, and was acquainted e of the men who had invested in the specula tion. Of course he could not vote for it."

I then inquired what my friend had heard from Maine. He had not been there, but a friend had reported Speaker Blaine as saying that the State would give its customary palority for Gov. Perham. From other sources he had eard a different story. Senator Morrill of that State was known to be dissatisfied with Grant, though his de votion to the old Republican organization was such that t would be very difficult for him to break away from it. There is no doubt that the canvass in Maine will be one of the most interesting of late years.

ADMINISTRATION SCHEMES.

THE WHITE HOUSE CAUCUS—MORE CIVIL SER-VICE REFORM—SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S STUMP-[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 5 .- A notable meeting of office-holders and prominent Grant politicians held at the White House, on Wednesday. All the politicians in the city of sufficient prominence, and who could be trusted, were present, and it was prearranged, and had certain important subjects for consultation, all of course relating to the best means of defeating Greeley. It is reported that one question under consideration was the propriety of turning out all office-holders who have declared for Greeley, or who are suspected of looking upon Greele with any sort of favor, and that another question took in a wider field, being no less consultation as to whether " anything to beat Greeley could be devised. It is reported that the Grant office holders who are what it is termed "loyal" are in grave doubt as to the attitude of some of the heads of Bureaus here, two of the auditors of the Treasury being suspected of having too cold a side for Grant. This is to be looked into, and several removals were decided upon. The most important of the latter is said to be Mr. Hartley, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who has been in the Department nearly 40 years. He

occupies the same relative position to the Treasury Department that Mr. Clinch does to the New-York Custom-house. There seems to be little doubt, notwith standing the Civil Service Reform now in vogue, that Hartley will soon be asked to resign. The reasons givenfor his removal are that he has been a Democrat, but taking little part in politics, and this by the outside; also, that he is not so quick and agile in the performan of political duty for the benefit of the reelection party as he ought to be for the coming campaign, as it is proable during the Summer that both Secretary Boutwell and Assistant Secretary Richardson will be absent most

of the time. Secretary Boutwell, during the Summer, will take a Secretary Boutwell, during the Summer, will take a very active part in the canvass and willsmake many speeches. The first will be in North Carolina on Wednesday next, and in that State he will speak several times. It is probable that he will next go to West Virginia and Virginia, returning to Washington to stay a day or two. After this he is expected to go on the stump in Peanusylvania in favor of the State ticket as well as for Grant, and then to take part in the discussion of politics in his own State and in New-England. The Administration will try their best to elect Harry ranft, knowing well that if he is defeated Grant will certainly lose the election in November.

PROSPECTS IN OHIO.

VIEWS OF THE HON. W. D. HILL. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE I

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 5.-The Hon. Wm. D. Hill of Defiance who has been most persistent in his opposition to the indersement of the Cincinnati nominees at Baltimore, declares that if the Democratic National advocates of the nomination of Judge Davis at Cin- | Convention shall indotse or nominate them, the Democ-

racy of his county and district will support them. This is significant when it is considered that the chief Demo cratic opposition to Mr. Greeley in Ohio has hitherto come from a few of the north-western counties, including the County of Defiance. The indications in Ohio all point to the triumph of the Reform cause. Every east ward bound train now bears delegates through here to Baltimore, and so far they are nearly all for the nomin tion of Mr. Greeley.

THE SITUATION IN THE NORTH-WEST. THE WISCONSIN DELEGATION ON THE WAY TO BALTIMORE-ITS COMPOSITION AND UNANI-MOUS GREELEY SENTIMENT-PROSPECTS OF THE LIBERAL TICKET IN ILLINOIS.

1SY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! CHICAGO, July 5.-The delegates from Wisonsin to the Baltimore Convention are in this city en route for Baitimore, and will be joined to-morrow by ex-Senator Doclittic, who heads the delegation. It is mad up of the most eminent men in the State, and consists of the Mollowing: Gens. E. S. Eragg and Gabriel Bouck, J. R. Doolittle, Jno. Lawler, D. W. Small, Jno. Hackett, G. W. Bird, A. G. Cook, H. H. Gray, Nelson Davey, Geo. H. Paul, B. S. Weil, E. C. Lewis, A. Weisbrod, Jno. P. Haine, L. P. Weatherly, Theo. Redelf, W. T. Galloway, and S. A. Pease. These gentlemen report the Greeley sentiment greatly prevalent in that State, and that the in fection seems quite as large among Republican as amo Democrats. The Germans especially have come to be, in most cases, warm adherents of Greeley and Brown, notwithstanding the various efforts and persistent mis representation of the opponents of reform. The dele gation will be increased by accessions from the States between this city and Baltimore, where most of the Western delegates probably arrive Saturday. Beside the regular delegates great numbers of Liberals, and a large num ber of Administration people are preparing to attend. The old story about an attempt by the Grant Republic

ans, reënforced by disaffected Democrats, to create a

bolt gains free circulation. No one feels much concern,

to so d emeralize the Democracy by his recent speeches

that the attemst at a stampede in Baltimore would pre

however, though it is well known that Logan expected

sent a more reasonable prospect of success However, the Grant people have enough to do here just now to keep up their front intact and make go the boast that there are no Liberals in Chicago. Every day shows the wisdom of the Liberal action at Springfield, and the incalculable increase of strength gains for the Liberal ticket by the judicious selection of conspicuously irrepreachable men. So far the only carping that has been heard against any on the list is a curious complaint that Gov. Keerner is too aristocratic; that is to say, that he will not drink whisky, and be hall fellow well met with on barroom politicians and the sort. Sonator Trumbull is preparing himself for the campaign, and will traverse the State as soon as all things are ready. He has invitations to assist in Kentucky and the North Western States, but has given no promise so far to leave his own State, save for a short season in Indiana, where the battle is to be waged with relentless vigor by th

Grant people. Gen. Logan's new Collector is to assume the Collector ship this week, notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of many business men, who deprecate the change not only because Mr. Judd is no improvement on the present incumbent, but because a change in the internal arrangements of the office will greatly disarrange the current business of the post.

THE GERMAN VOTE.

EFFORTS TO DIVIDE IT FOILED-FIFTEEN THOU-SAND VOTERS DECLARE FOR GREELEY AND BROWN.

A determined effort has been made during the past three or four weeks, by certain Germans who are dissatisfied with the results of the Cincinnati Conrention and the Fifth-ave. Conference, to create the gen eral impression throughout the community that the Ger man Democrats of this city and the United States would not accept the action of the Baltimore Convention, in the event of its indorsement of the Cincinnati platform and its nominees. An attempt was made through the medium of inflammatory circulars distributed an the Germans to create a sentiment hostile to Greeley and Brown. Small success, however, attended these efforts, and in order to combat all such endeavors a meeting of prominent Germans, of both the Republi can and Democratic parties, residing in this city, was held on June 25, at the New-York Assembly Rooms, at Second-ave. and First-st., to protest against such action At this meeting Magnus Gross, J. Koch, Edward Schlichting, Ceroner Herrmann, Dr. Hewel, Dr. Anders, Dr. and others were present. On motion of Mr. Ellinger, the following resolutions were adopted and ordered to be

Whereas, At a conference of a small number of citizens from various parts of the Union, held in one of the pariors of a hotel in this city, on the 20th and 21st of June, a few men, without any authority whatever, have assumed to speak as representatives of the German-Americans, and were reported to have given expression to sentiments utterly at variance with the opinions held by the undersigned, and thousands of their countrymen in this city and all over the Union; and Whereas. The unfounded statements then and there made are threatened to be used at the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, as the sentiments entertained by German voters on the question of choosing candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States; therefore be it Resolved, That in our opinion the ticket chosen by the Cincinnati Convention is a guaranty to peace, to a reunion of hearts as well as hands, and to honesty, economy, prosperity, and progress in the administration of our national affairs.

omy, prospering and projects in the damastic our national affairs.

Resolved, That we are firmly convinced that the nomination of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown by the Baltimore Convention will be enthusiastically received and heartily supported by a vast majority of the German-Americans, without regard to their former associations, for the plain reason that in the present state of the country and parties no more litting and satisfactory requirestions could be made.

no country and a command of the comm special delegation of German-American citizens to the Chairman of the New-York delegation to the Baltimor

An adjourned meeting was held on June 28, at the same place, when the printed copies of the resolutions were received, and a motion was made that they be dis ributed for signature among the Germans of this city. The meeting adjourned until yesterday. Meanwhile the documents were distributed, and last night another meeting was held at Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery, Magnus Gross in the chair. The copies of the ons were returned, with the signatures of nearly 15,000 German voters.

A committee, composed of [Magnus Gross, Edward Schlichting, Dr. Anders, Mr. Ellinger, and Mr. Vollney, was appointed to present the resolutions to the Chair man of the Democratic delegation to the Baltimore Con-vention, and were instructed to proceed to the Convention and use every effort to impress upon the delegates the fact that the Germans heartily indorsed the Cincinnati nominees. The Committee were instructed to urge upon the delegates to the Convention the necessity of accepting Greeley and Brown as the Democratic candidates, and to protest against any misrepresentation of popular German sentiment as is expressed by the editors of one New-York and one St. Louis German newspaper.

ALABAMA POLITICS.

GEN. WITHERS AND JOHN FORSYTH. to the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: You have noted the proceedings of the State Convention beld here on the 19th inst., and the names of the delegates to represent this State at Baltimore. But there are always motives and springs of ac tion which are not seen on the surface or in the proceed. ings of such bodies, but which have their own significance. Of this character was the election of Gen. Withers as a delegate at large to Baltimore. The Mobile Tribune, of which Withers is the editor, was among the first papers in the South to pronounce for Greeley and Brown. It was certainly the first in Alabama, not waiting a day to see which way the wind set. The Register which had given daily encouragement to the Liberal movement, "pitched into" the nominations as soon a they were announced. Of course it had friends in Mo-bile who followed its lead, though most of them have since revolted and declared for Greeley.

On Mr. Forsyth's return from the Democratic Executive Committee Conference at New-York, the opposition of The Register to Greeley and Brown was remarkable for its implacable flerceness; and the tone of its editorial produced the impression that a plan was incabating for produced the impression that a plan was incapating for setting Greeley aside at Baltimore and bringing out a candidate who would unite all the opponents of Grant-ism and be triumphantly elected. Under this influence the ward meetings were held in Mobile for the election of delegates to the County Convention, and packed with men mostly of The Register stripe, and for a particular

See Fifth Page.

FOREIGN NEWS.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN EUROPE. CELEBRATION AT PARIS-DINNER WITH SPEECHES.

Paris, Friday, July 5, 1872. A banquet was given by the Americans on the evening of the 4th of July, the elegant saloon of the Grand Hotel. Sixty persons were present. The Hon. Elliot C. Cowdin was chairman. Among the guests were Gen. James L. Donaldson, U. S. A.; J. Meredith Read, Consul-General of the United States at Paris; Col. Evelyn Washburne, son of the American Minister; Mr. Healy, M. Laboniaye, the well-known friend of America, and several eminent French journalists.

The Chairman, on offering the toast to the health of the President of the United States, made an eloquent speech. Recalling the early history of America, he took occasion to pay a warm tribute of praise and gratitude to France, who was the first and had since been the constant friend of American independence. He referred to the creation of the Tribunal of Geneva as one of the noblest victories of civilization, and saw in it an exempli fication of Richelieu's maxim, that differences between

nations could be settled without resort to the sword.

A toast to President Thiers and the French Republic elicited great enthusiasm; and, amid the cheers of the company, M. Laboulave rose to respond to it. He re turned thanks for the honor done his country, and ac knowledged that the sympathy of the American people for the French in their reverses had been unfailing. He closed his remarks by proposing the following senti ment: "France and the United States-once alli always friends." Consul-General Read made a graceful and appropriate response, Col. Washburne replied to the toast to the health of the American Minister, who was absent, and Gen. Donaldson spoke for the army and navy of the United States. Toasts to the memory of Washington and Farragut were drunk in silence. The utmost cordiality pre vailed; the Frenchmen vied with the Americans in pro testations of friendship, and, amid great good feeling the company separated at midnight, with cheers for the French and American republics.

DINNER AT LIVERPOOL. LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 5, 1872.

The American Club of this city celebrated the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence by dinner at their rooms in the Washington Hotel. The house was gaily decorated with bunting inside and out Dr. Jerome V. C. Smith, ex-Mayor of Boston, occupied the enair. Complimentary and friendly toasts were ex changed by the American and English guests, an speeches full of good will were made on both sides. BANQUET AT LONDON-CELEBRATIONS AT OTHER

PLACES IN GREAT BRITAIN. LONDON, Friday, July 5, 1872. The American residents here had a banquet

at the Inns of Court Hotel, last evening, in honor of their national anniversary. Judge Haldeman presided. The day was also celebrated in Edinburgh, Manchester, and other cities of the Kingdom. The Daily Telegraph this morning says: "These cele-

rations of American Independence, which we once sorely begrudged, but of which we are now honestly proud, had a peculiar character yesterday, following so closely the settlement of the dispute over the indirect claims. We think the glorious Fourth is more honored as the anniversary of Vicksburg and Gettysburg. have certainly forgotten whether the Chesapeake beat the Shannon, or vice versa." NO GENERAL FESTIVITIES AT BERLIN.

The Cricket Club celebrated the Fourth with great spirit yesterday. There were no general estivities at the American Legation or Consulate.

BERLIN, Friday, July 5, 1872.

GREAT BRITAIN.

TRIAL OF AN IRON-CLAD-THE RESULT CONSID-ERED FAVORABLE.

LONDON, Friday, July 5, 1872. The iron turret-ship Glatton was tested at ortland, to-day. The first shot fired made a hole in her turret, measuring nineteen by seventeen inches, lifted the upper plates, shattered the framework, and started oints in all directious. The second shot made a hole fourteen inches it diameter, with thirteen decimal pene tration, the shot rebounding and falling on the deck, Neither shot interfered with the revolutions of the tur ret. The result of the trial is considered strongly in favor of the turret system.

FRANCE.

ROYALISTS CONSPIRING AGAINST THE REPUBLIC. LONDON, Friday, July 5, 1872.

A special telegram from Paris to The Dails News, asserts that a threatening conspiracy of Royalists under the leadership of the Duc de Broglie, for the overthrow of the Republic, was recently discovered by the Government. President Thiers at once took energetic action for its suppression, and it is believed that the movement has been defeated.

Later.—The report of the existence of a conspirace

for the restoration of monarchy is pronounced without foundation, and the excitement is subsiding. Members of the party of the Left in the Assembly called on Presi dent Thiers w-day, to express sympathy and offer sup-

TURKEY.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE—ONE THOUSAND HOUSES BURNED. LONDON, Friday, July 5, 1872.

A dispatch just received from Constantino ple brings news of a terrible conflagration now raging in that city. One thousand houses in the poorer quarter and in the siburb of Sentari, had already been destroyed when the telegram was forwarded. No indication was given that the fire was under control.

THE CASE OF THE EDGAR STUART. STATEMEN? OF THE UNITED STATES CONSUL AT

ALBANY July 5 .- The Hon. Charles Erasmus Perry, United States Consul to Aspinwall, now here at his home, his received advices from his Vice-Consul to the effect that there is no change in the Edgar Stuart matter. Newithstanding the positive order issued b matter. Nawithstanding the positive order issued by the Governo of Panama that the American forces on board the Suart should be removed as early as possible, the forces runain, and will continue to do so. Great efforts have been made by the Panama authorities to get contro of the vessel, but the Vice-Consul stands firmly against these efforts. He has had his life threat-ened, and his notified to the authorities that he will de-fend himsef with arms against any attack made upon him. Mr. Ferry will leave for his Consulate on the next steamer.

THE FISHING TROUBLES. AN UNINTENTIONAL INSULT TO THE AMERICAN

FLAG. QUEBEC, July 5 .- The following letter from the master of the schooner James Bliss is published

the master a the schools should be the control of the today:

To the Editor of The Morning Chronicle:

Sir: I have noticed in different papers remarks regarding an insuit said to have been made against the United States flag by Commander Lachance of the Dominion cutter Stella Marie, who seized the schooner James Blisa, ef which I am master, for fishing within the prescribed limits. I acknowledge that, laboring under the impression that the Treaty was settled, and all restrictions removed, I was found fishing in Canadian waters. In justice to Commander Lachance, I must say that while performing what I suppose was his duty he has treated me kindly, and like a gentleman. This treatment I have also received in Quence from Mr. Gregory and Mr. Tilton of the Department at Ottawa, whom I met at Mr. Gregory's office at Quence. Regarding the turning down of the Union past of the American flag when the Dominion flag was put at the masthead, I firmly believe this was done through the mistake or simple ignorance of the second officer left in charge of the prize, Commander Lachance not being on board at the time.

Allan McIsaac,
Master of schooner James Bilss,

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER FANNIE-ACCOUNT OF THE AGENT OF THE STEAMER-DISSATIS-FACTION WITH THE RESIGNATION OF VAL-

NASSAU, via KEY WEST, Fla., July 5 .- Capt. speed, Gen. Ryan, Capt. George Brown, the agent of the steamer Fannie, and 22 of the crew of the Fannie have arrived here. They make the following report: The steamer Fannie struck on a reef on the coast of Cuba, and after remaining there between 30 and 40 hours, during which time the coal of the steamer was thrown overboard to lighten her, the party on board succeeded in safely landing two pieces of cannon and several thou-sand stand of arms. As the Fannie could not be floated, she was set on fire and totally destroyed. The party

Bahamas land succeeded in reaching Long Island after a

Bahamas sand succeeded in reaching Long Island after a sail of three days. The whole party were brought to Nassau by the schooner Charles, arriving here on the 29th nit, and will sail for New-York to-day.

HAVANA, July 4.—Eight more men of the Fannic's expedition have been captured. Fifty-four more cases of ammunition have been found on the beach, where it was buried by the crew of the Fannic. Twenty-two of the expeditionary forces are still at large, but the Spaniards express themselves confident that all will be captured. The Cuban Major Fajado, with 12 armed and 16 unarmed followers, surrendered at Holeuin. The fortnightly report of the Government snnounces that 196 Cubans have been killed, 236 captured, and 370 of all classes have surrendered. The Spaniah loss is 3 killed, 22 wounded, and 3 broised. The Spanish gunboats are actively at work. The Alarma brought a portion of the cargo of the Fannic to Baracoa. The officers of the Alarma have inspected the hull of the steamer Fannic, and conclude that it was so badly damaged by fire as to be worthless.

The Directors of the Spanish Bank have decided to raise the capital of the bank from \$6,00,000 to \$8,000,000. Numerous offers to subscribe for the new shares have been made. The notes of the Spanish Bank are quoted 11 per cent discount, and the indications are; that there will be a further decline in their value. The acceptance by the Spanish Government of the resignation of Capt. Gen. Yalmaseda causes much dissatisfaction among the residents of Cuba.

WASHINGTON.

A CAMERON JOB-DEATH OF AN ASSISTANT LI-BRARIAN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Friday, July 5, 1872. The Committee of the Georgia Legislature, which has been investigating the circumstances of the lease of the Georgia State Railroad to Cameron, Delano & Co., has just completed its report and will submit it to the printer in a few days. It is stated that the report is very dam aging, especially to Cameron, and shows that the most corrupt means were used by the Pennsylvania Senator and his associates to get possession of this road. It is proposed to send the report, when printed, into Pennsyl-vania, to be used as a camraign document against Cam-

Mr. Meehan, son-in-law of ex-Representative Marvi of Saratoga, died here very suddenly, to-day, of apo-plexy. For many years he has been the Assistant Librarian of Congress in charge of the Law Department, and he was widely known and respected among law-yers and others.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a letter has been sent to the Collector of Customs, at Galveston Texas, instructing that officer not to clear any vessel la den with cattle for Cuba unless he is satisfied the cattle are supplied with both food and water for the trip It has been reported to the Secretary that cattle are shipped for Cuba there, that during the five days' voy age they get neither food nor water, and that many die consequences.

The Commissioners recently appointed by the Secre tary of the Interior to make an appraisement of the value of the property adjoining the Capitol grounds—two squares—have nearly concluded their work. On Monday next they will complete the appraisement and sub-mit it to the Secretary, who will in all probability approve it. This is the second appraisement of these two squares, the former being made before Congress author-ized the condemnation of the property.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCIL1

A pardon was sent to-day to Long Branch, for the sig nature of the President, for Dr. S. F. Shuman, who was convicted last July of man-laughter on an indictment charging him with the murder of Henrictta Paddon, by ment in the Albany Penitentiary. The petition for the ment in the Albany Tenhentantary. The persons for the pardon is signed by a large number of persons, including the jurors and several officers of the Court, many owhom signed on account of the prisoner's family, and nearly all with the understanding that he will hereafter devote himself to legitimate business in some other place than the District of Columbia.

MUSIC. THE BAND OF THE GRENADIERS. The band of the British Grenadier Guards was welcomed to New-York last night by an audience of enormous proportions. The Academy of Music was crowded in every corner, and, notwithstanding the severe eat, people packed themselves contentedly in the aisless and lobbies, till movement became almost impossible and stood there beaming and bursting with delight, as if suffication, with the thermometer at 100, was among the choicest enjoyments of existence. The enthusiasm at times became vociferous, and the multitude, although highly respectable, was much more demonstrative than semblages are wont to be at the Academy of Music Patriotism had, no doubt, a great deal to do with it. A large proportion of the audience was evidently British, and the cheers with which the Band was hailed, as i came upon the stage, in its magnificent uniform of scarlet and blue and gold, were inspired by home sympathies and associations. At intervals throughout the evening the delight of the listeners over old familiar tunes was expressed with great emphasis; but there was also a iberal tribute to the professional skill of the performers, breaking out pretty often at inconvenient places, bu upon the whole discriminating as well as hearty. We have already borne our testimony to the excellence of this Band in our accounts of the Jubilee at Boston. It is very far superior to any military band that has ever been heard in this country before-superior in force, finish, precision and spirit of execution, in fullness and mellowness of tone, in all the qualities, in short, which can be demanded from an organization of this kind. When we have an opportunity to compare it with its French and German rivals, we shall find that while the French excel it in vivacity and elegance, and the Prus; sians in martial vigor, it is superior to both of them in a sort of gorgeous and sensuous tone while it fairly competes with both in mechanica execution. The most striking thing in its composition is the large proportion of reeds, by which it is enabled to supply so well the absence of strings that in the oper atic selections and similar pieces the violins are hardly missed. The clarionets are admirable, playing togethe missed. The clarical are all blown by one mouth; and there are four baseons equally good. There are four or five flutes and piccolos, very well handled also Then the brass is strong and full, but kept in artistic subjection, and the tone of each individual instrumen is remarkably perfect. The two principal cornet players, Ellis and McGrath, are solo artists of merit, and other members of the Band are entitled to almost equal distinction. The leader, Mr. Dan Godfrey, controls his men with great case, and though he does not of course get from them the fine sentiment and variety of expression which can be obtained from a good string orchestra, h produces results that are certainly remarkable in a band supposed to be marching at the head of a regiment is concerned. To be sure the Grenadiers' Band was never meant for the field. It never accompanies the Guards on active service. Its duties are about the Palace, and its

Godfrey's baton so well last night are not members of the band of the Grenadier Guards at all, but Londo civilian musicians put into uniform for the occasion. The programme comprised a great variety of pieces, opening with the overture to "Der Freyschütz," and in cluding Mr. Godfrey's own "Mabel Waltz," which the audience recognized as an old friend, and a great number of operatic selections from the works of Meyerbeer and Verdi. There were solos on various instruments more or less military character, including even the concertina. It is something of a shock to the wellregulated mind to see a British Grenadier in full uniform playing the concertina, while sixty of his red-coated and bewhiskered companions help him with a planissimo ac companiment; but it must be admitted that Mr. Roe gets more out of that mean little instrument than one would suppose could be found there, and his Scotch airs evidently touched the feelings of a great many of his

members, though enlisted men, are nearly all employed

at the London theaters, and are well used to the varied

service of metropolitan musicians. It plays constantly

at public concerts and private entertainments, for any body who will pay for its services, and though it visite

this country, of course, with the formal sanction of the British Government, it is hardly correct to look upon it,

as some seem to do, as a detachment from the Royal

forces sent to do honor to the great American nation

Nay, some of the performers who obeyed Mr. Dan

MADAME PESHKA-LEUTNER AND THE GERMAN BAND IN BROOKLYN.

It is at last arranged that Madame Peshka Leutner shall give a concert in this part of the world-not in New-York City, but at the Brooklyn Rink. The entertainment will take place next Thursday evening and will include the appearance of the Prussian Grenadiers Band, under Herr Saro. For this single Madame Peshka is to receive the large sum of \$1,000, be

sides the expenses of two persons. THE STRAUSS CONCERTS.

Herr Strauss of Vienna, the celebrated waltz omposer, gives three concerts in the Academy of Music n Monday, Wednesday, and Friday next, with an orchestra of his own selection which has had the advantage of his training in the Boston Jubilee. The sale of tickets begins at the Academy to-day, and the demand for them promises to be unusually large. STOKES'S DEFENSE.

MOVEMENTS BEFORE THE KILLING OF FISK.

HIS

EFFORT TO SHOW HOW AND WHY STOKES VIS-ITED THE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL—HIS OCCUPATION UNTIL A FEW MINUTES BE-FORE THE SHOOTING SHOWN-IMPEACHING THE EVIDENCE OF WITNESSES FOR THE PROSECUTION—A STARTLING STATEMENT BY A COMPANION OF THE HALL-BOY—HAS A COMPANION OF THE HALL-BOY-HAS THERE BEEN PERJURY ?

The Stokes trial was resumed yesterday in the Over and Terminer, but owing to the late arrival of one of the jurors, the proceedings were delayed about 20 minutes. Since last week the jury have been allowed to separate and return to their homes on the adjournment of the court, which is an unusual innovation on the time-honored custom of locking them up over night during the progress of the trial—a custom "more honored in the breach than in the observance" in these sweltering days. The permission to depart where they would, given by Judge Ingraham, and readily conceded by the counsel on both sides, was observed by some with expressions of distrust, but advancing civilization, which has so lately shown the fallacy of the ancient rule which required either ignorance or stupidity as the qualification for jury duty, having long since abolished the custom of driving them about from circuit to circuit in a cart, now sees as little necessity for their practical in prisonment during a trial.

The father, mother, and sister of the prisoner occupied seats contiguous to his during the proceedings yester day, and wore a more hopeful appearance than on any previous day, though even the smile that occasionally shone upon the countenance of the young lady could not divest it of the shade of melancholy which seems a part of her expression. It was noticeable that there was no effort on the part of the ladies to enlist the sympathies of the jury by unnecessary tears, and only a close observer would have remarked the actual solicitude they feit in the proceedings.

The case for the defense began with the reading, by

Mr. Daly, of the minutes of the depositions of Dr. Tripler and others before the Coroner's jury, it is supposed with the purpose of showing discrepancies be tween their statements then and on the present trial. Mr. Daly then called a large number of witnesses to scertain which of them were present, and John Moore, P. H. Collins, F. M. Bixby, and R. F. Andrews were the

only ones who answered to their names. The first witness called was Coroner Young, who testifled that there was no counsel for the people at the inquest, except himself; the questions and answers were all taken down by a stenographer, who was sworn.

The design of the defense yesterday appeared to be to

show by Stokes's movements on the day of the homicide

that the theory set up by the prosecution that he had dogged Fisk to the Grand Central and there lay in wait to assassinate him could not by any possibility be true. Owing to the frequent objections by the District-Attorney, and rulings by the Judge, much of the proof they had to submit was ruled out, and the testimony bearing on the point was necessarily fragmentary, but not more so than the evidence of the prosecution to show that Fisk was followed. It will be remembered that according to one gambler, who testified for the prosecution, Stokes passed the Eric House while Fisk was still there, and, according to a second gambler, entered the Grand Central before Fisk reached there. Nothing was produced to show that the murderer knew that his victim was going to the Grand Central, or that he frequented there, and the evidence was, therefore, exceedingly lame. But the defense, in rebuttal, yesterday, showed by Judge Bixby that at 2 p. m. on the day of the homicide Stokes left Yorkville; by Rufus F. Andrews and Francis M. Bixby that some time later on the same afternoon he was away down town in Warren-st.; by George W. Cottrell, a lawyer, that he was at the Hoffman House at 3:15 p. m., on his way to Broadway and Amity-st.; by Daniel P. Ingraham, jr., son of the Judge, that at 4:15 p. m. he parted with Stokes at Broadway and Washington-square, and three minutes later met Fisk going in the same direction that Stokes had previously gone. The shooting occurred ten minutes later. In spite of the difficulties in-terposed by the objections of the District-Attorney and private counsel, these efforts to show Stokes's movements, and to represent him in every case as in advance of Fisk, and, in fact, followed by him, in the matter of time, rather than following him, were quite successful, and apparently made an im pression on the audience and jury. Mr. McKeon, in his opening speech, hinted at still further evidence, showing that still another gentleman had met Stokes between Washington-place and the Grand Central, and had parted with him there, while Stokes went in to see a was absent, and the defense to up another important fink in the testimony, and proceeded to show what took place on the stairs. The absence of the witness alluded to was very unfortunate, as it destroyed the chronological order of the testimony; and a break of this sort, in the minds of the jury, is

always damaging and confusing.

The first effort to establish the actual occurrences on the stairs was to impeach the evidence of the prosecu-tion on this point by showing that the hail-boy, Thomas Hart, had committed perjury by swearing to what he had really never seen. The difficulty of such a task is apparent at a glance. The defense in this case under took it by the doubtful method of introducing a boy who had been locked up with the witness Hart in the House of Detention charged with theft. This boy swore that Hara had admitted to him that he saw nothing of the shooting; that he had been paid to testify otherwise; and that he had confessed to deliberate perjury on the inquest. The answers of this witness, though halting and confused, created considerable sensation among the jury, and, in the audience, emphatic whis pered exclamations, declaring the belief of the speakers that Hart was a perjurer, were frequent and repeated. Nothing so far elicited has done more to excite sympathy for Stokes. The sentiment in court has all along been against him; and the testimony of this witness provoked the first word in his favor. Of course, it is a question which witness shall be believed, and if the defense create a doubt in the mind of the jury, they will have accomplished as much as they could reasonably hope, from the effort they have made, not reenforced by other testimony. This they hint they have, however, at least as far as the other hall boy, Redmond,

The absurd and persistent efforts of Mr. McKeon to arraign the private counsel associated with the District-Attorney met with sharp rebuke from the Judge yesterday, and, it is to be hoped, will teach him a discretion in the matter he is not likely to learn otherwise. Having once made the point that these two counsel had taken Stokes's money in frequent civil suits, and now appeared against him in this trial for his life, Mr. McKeon ought to have rested. His frequent reference to the subject has the effect of making it tireme, and when once a lawyer grows wearisome, on any particular point himself and topic as well beome annoying. His manner also is painful to jury and audience, and injures his defense by making it appear labored. He labors under the disadvantage of always appearing to be about to boil over with indignation, and, however honest it may be, a chronic habit of boiling over becomes disgusting, whether in a tea pot or the at-

On the other side the frequent and streamous objections of the prosecuting lawyers give the audie nee the impression that they have a great deal more to co need impression that they have a great deal more to co necal than they have to reveal, and this is an unfortunate thing for their side of the case. Mr. Beach and Mr. Full lerton, in spite of all the talk of Mr. McKeon about bloodmoney, probably strive less to show anything sgainst the prisoner than they do to keep concealed matters against the Eric Ring, which once employed them. At least such is the impression abroad is the audience and town, and eventually it will injure the prosecution as much as John McKeon's rage will damage the defense.

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

At the commencement of the proceedings, esterday, the depositions of Thomas Hart and Joh Redmond, taken before the Coroner's jury, and which have been already published, were read for the purpose of contradicting their testimony given on the actual

TESTIMONY OF CORONER YOUNG.

Nelson W. Young, Coroner, testified, in reply to Mr McKeon: I held the inquest on the body of Col. Pick; the questions put by the counsel for the prisoner were it writing, but questions put by myself were verbal; the evidence was taken by a stenographer to have it thoroughly correct; the evidence was signed by the different witnesses without their reading it.

Q. Did you see Messrs. Fullerton and Beach there

Witness-I remember seking written questions sent up